EXHIBITION OF PREPARATIONS ILLUSTRATING (A) THE ENLARGEMENT, YET COMPLETE CIRCUMSCRIPTION OF THE PORTA IN AN ALINJECTED HYDRENCEPHAL; (B) THE CONTINUITY OF THE DIACŒLIAN ENDYMA FROM THE MESAL SURFACE OF THE THALAMUS OVER THE HABENA TO THE DIATELE; (C) THE INSULA IN A DOG, MONKEY, CHIMPANZEE, AND PORPOISE.

By BURT G. WILDER, M.D.

Dr. B. G. WILDER then exhibited preparations of the brains of a dog, monkey (*Cercopithecus*), chimpanzee, porpoise, and man, and of an alinjected human hydrencephal,[1] illustrating these points: (*a*) that, contrary to what is expressed or implied in most anatomical works, in the human brain (as in those of all other mammals examined with reference thereto), the rima (the part of the "great transverse fissure" along which the proper nervous parietes of the prosocœle are abrogated and the endyma pushed entad before the intruding prosoplex) stops 1–3 cm. short of the tip of the medicornu (on this point see the *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, April 5, 1884, p. 376, fig. 48); (*b*) in the human hydrencephal, notwithstanding the pressure which had more than doubled the normal diameters of the porta (orifice of communication between the aula and either "lateral ventricle," commonly

[1] After using this mononymic equivalent of *hydrocephalous brain*, I encountered the analogous word *hydrencephalocele*.

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called " foramen of Monro "), the dorsal circumscription, by the endyma reflected upon the intruded prosoplex from the opposite surfaces of the thalamus and fornicolumn, was complete and distinct, as in the preparation represented in the *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, March 21, 1885, p. 328, fig. 7; (*c*) that the diacœle (" third ventricle "), instead of being roofed in directly by the overlying velum or fornix, much less by the callosum, has a true roof of its own, namely, the endyma, which may be distinctly traced in the hydrencephal from the mesal aspect of the thalamus over the habena toward the opposite side (see *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, April 26, 1884, p. 460); (*d*) as shown by Dr. Spitzka before the N. Y. Neurological Society in 1879 and 1880 (*N. Y. Med. Record*, June 25, 1879, and Jan. 17, 1880), other mammals besides man have a more or less elevated or folded region concealed by the operculums or lips of the Sylvian fissure. In the dog or monkey there is but a single elevation; in the champanzee two; in man four or five; in the porpoise exhibited the region evidently corresponding to the insula covers a greater area than in man, and the gyres are more numerous (13–15), but their elevation was so slight that Dr. Wilder thought they really represented a less extent of cinerea than in man. He hoped to have an opportunity of preparing the brain of a porpoise by arterial alinjection followed by the injection of starch after Pansch's method, so as to determine accurately the form, extent, and constitution of this important region. In this communication he had availed himself of preparations and drawings made at his suggestion by Mr. F. M. Chappell as a part of his thesis for graduation at Cornell University this spring.

In conclusion Dr. Wilder stated that unexpected official duties at Ithaca had prevented him from packing up for transportation the easily injured preparation by which he had hoped to illustrate (*a*) the form and extent of the adult aula (mesal portion of the prosocœle, or cephalad portion of the " third ventricle "), and (*b*) the fimbrial revert (the reverted margin of the fimbria or "*corpus fimbriatum*") and its relation to the prosoplex (*plexus choroideus ventriculi lateralis*).